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MILITARY ASSISTANCE

FACTS

MAY 1969

This booklet is a compilation of all releasable information, both narrative and statistical, about the Military Assistance Program. Dollar values and detailed composition of current year programs for individual countries cannot be published. Earlier editions of this annual publication are not available.

Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense
(International Security Affairs)

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MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION: Over the past year, the international situation continued to be dominated by hostilities in Vietnam, the search for peace in Paris, the severe tensions in the Middle East which threaten a new outbreak of war and the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia. The 1970's are likely to be marked by an extension and further elaboration of trends that are currently evident in the international community. Despite the events of Czechoslovakia, the forces of political, economic and social change will probably further fragment the Communist world; but the continued strength of NATO and forward defense countries will remain a necessary condition for detente. Terrorism, guerrilla warfare and counterinsurgency, as forms of conflict between forces friendly to the United States or to the Communist powers, are likely to be more common than open military confrontations between national forces in Latin America, Africa and Asia. The most troublesome international factors which currently and directly affect the Military Assistance Program (MAP) are summarized below.

One main area of concern is the Mediterranean Basin. In 1968 the Soviet Mediterranean squadron operated there at a higher average level than in 1967, their previous record year. In spite of the continued arms flow into the UAR, Syria and Iraq, the USSR has recently put these countries on notice that it supports a peaceful resolution of the Arab-Israeli dispute. Soviet arms have, nevertheless, not only contributed to tensions in the Middle East, a possible arms race in North Africa, and increased unrest in the Horn of Africa, but they have also found their way into the inventories of Indian and Pakistan. Military assistance will probably continue to be a major instrument of Soviet policy for many years to come.

Within the Communist world, Peking continues to quarrel openly with the USSR. Even without Soviet assistance, and despite domestic disorders, Communist China has continued to improve its conventional capabilities, particularly naval and air. The current leadership is still extremely radical, and the declared goals of advancing revolution at home and supporting revolution abroad remain unchanged. The continuing militancy of China's leadership remains a threat to stability and peaceful international relations in Asia.

The chronic aggressiveness of North Korea, manifested by raids across the DMZ and incursions from the sea, continues to heighten South Korean vigilance, test the military reaction capability and threaten the internal security of the Republic of Korea.

In such a world climate, there is a continuing need to contain the forces of international communism which seek to disrupt and enslave the nations and peoples the United States is trying to help toward orderly development and freedom from fear of external attack or subversion.

COLLECTIVE SECURITY: Collective security arrangements are both bilateral and multilateral. The United States is a party to four multilateral defense treaties - the North Atlantic Treaty; the Southeast Asia Treaty; the Australia, New Zealand, United States Treaty; and the Rio Pact. Although not a party to the original Baghdad Pact from which the Central Treaty Organization (CENTO) evolved, the United States does participate in the military planning activities of that organization. Bilateral mutual defense treaties have been entered into with the Republics of China and Korea, Japan and the Philippines.

Military assistance to individual countries does not, however, depend upon the existence of these treaty relationships - either bilateral or multilateral - but is determined by the security and foreign policy interest of the United States in each case. Bilateral military assistance agreements differ from mutual defense treaties in not obligating the United States to direct military response to aggression against the recipient nation. They merely set forth the conditions under which U.S. aid - in the form of military equipment, training and related support - will be provided, contingent upon the necessary authorizations and appropriations of the Congress. The Military Assistance Program does not, therefore, involve the United States in any commitments to deploy U.S. military units.

Military assistance, by strengthening the armed forces of friendly countries, does, however, also strengthen their resolve to provide more effectively for their own defense and internal security. It also permits them to make a greater contribution to free world collective security. This, in turn, reduces the probability of and need for U.S. intervention. No nation which has received U.S. military assistance since the inception of this aid in 1950 has been brought under the direct control of either Soviet Russia or Communist China by force or subversion. Only one - Cuba - has become a "Communist country."

The contribution of U.S. military assistance to containing Communist expansion in the early days of the program is its most significant accomplishment. Within three years after World War II, the USSR had already subdued the Eastern European nations to satellite status, and all of Western Europe was weak militarily and economically. Military assistance soon gave friendly European and Near Eastern nations the materiel and training necessary to establish effective military forces. Communist expansion was brought to a halt as a direct result of the promptly implemented Greek-Turkish Aid Program - which saved two strategically located countries from being swept behind the Iron Curtain - and of subsequently more systematic provision of military assistance to threatened allies.

MAP APPROPRIATIONS: Twenty years ago, authorization and appropriation by the Congress of \$1.3 billion for military assistance in FY 1950 set in

motion a program specifically designed to strengthen free world collective security. It provided for the extension of grant aid in the form of military equipment and related training to countries vital to our security which could not meet their own defense needs. Two years later, at the height of the U.S.-supported NATO military build-up, the appropriation reached its all-time high of almost \$6 billion. The downward trend in the dollar magnitude of the program, which has continued with few interruptions since 1952, has now declined to a point where the average appropriation for the past three fiscal years has been approximately \$555 million and the budget request for FY 1970 is \$375 million.

The basic goal of the program has remained constant throughout two decades of continuing change and recurrent crisis - i.e., strengthened external and internal defense capabilities of free nations whose security is important to the United States. The steady reduction in military assistance worldwide has involved some hard choices in meeting priority requirements. Nevertheless, it has on the whole been made possible because the economic recovery and growth in a number of recipient countries, and in some cases success in reducing the threat to their internal security, have permitted those countries to share a greater financial responsibility for supporting their own defense establishments. The impact of this move away from dependence on grant aid toward military self-reliance is substantial and measurable. For example:

Nine Western European NATO nations, with programs which totalled more than \$12.3 billion in fiscal years 1950-1967, now provide entirely for their own defense requirements. Since fiscal year 1962, they have placed orders for \$6.2 million worth of U.S. military equipment, thus helping the U.S. balance of payments. These military purchases have totalled about half of all the grant aid previously provided them.

Since grant aid to Japan terminated in 1966, Japanese acquisition of U.S. military equipment through co-production, private purchase and Foreign Military Sales (FMS) has averaged \$100 million on a yearly basis.

In fiscal year 1962, 52 countries were receiving military equipment; in fiscal year 1970, materiel programs are proposed for only 22 countries.

Four years ago, military assistance totalled over \$84 million for 19 Latin American countries. Of the 16 country programs proposed for fiscal year 1970, only 11 include materiel; and 10 of the 16 amount to \$1 million or less each. The regional total is now \$21.4 million - one-fourth of what it was in FY 1966. No grant materiel assistance was programmed for Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru or Venezuela in fiscal year 1969; and none is proposed for FY 1970 or future years.

MAP OBJECTIVES: The present Military Assistance Program reflects both

Executive Branch resolve to reduce grant aid to the minimum amount consistent with the security and foreign policy interests of the United States, and the intent of the Congress to reduce total foreign assistance expenditures. In developing this program, the Executive Branch has entirely conformed to the expressed "sense of the Congress that . . . priority shall be given to the needs of those countries in danger of becoming victims of active Communist or Communist-supported aggression or those countries in which the internal security is threatened by Communist-inspired or Communist-supported internal subversion."

The allocation of increasingly limited assets brings into sharp focus the relative importance of several objectives of MAP which include:

To strengthen the capability of selected allied and friendly countries to defend themselves against the threat of external attack.

To help developing countries in which the United States has a significant national interest to insure their internal defense against violence and subversion.

To provide means of influencing key elements of the recipient countries to resist Communist influence.

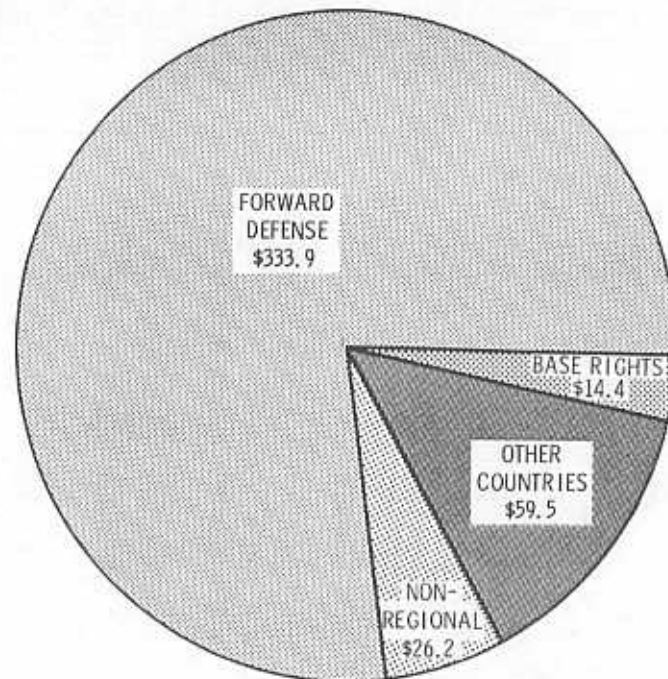
CRITERIA IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF PROPOSED FY 1970 PROGRAM: The proposed fiscal year 1970 Military Assistance Program is based on a budget request of \$375 million. This amount represents the minimum new obligational authority required to support a program which will provide military assistance on the most austere and selective basis consistent with the national interest in attainment of its specified objectives and the requirements for strengthening the external and internal security of the carefully chosen recipient nations. It reflects both the need for economy in allocating severely strained total national resources to a wide variety of competing programs, and the relative priority which may properly be assigned to grant military assistance among the several similar or complementary instruments of U.S. security and foreign policy. Application of such criteria has produced a program designed to insure maximum support of approved and authorized MAP objectives.

More than two-thirds of the total program proposed for fiscal year 1970 is allocated to support the armed forces of the four forward defense countries remaining in MAP, i.e., Greece, Turkey, the Republic of China and the Republic of Korea. The balance must cover only the most urgent needs of 44 other countries - 26 of which are scheduled to receive training only. These 44 country programs also contribute to U.S. security and foreign policy interests; and they help the recipients to resist threats to their survival as independent nations.

The highest priority for MAP grant aid continues to be assigned to the four forward defense countries. The provision of materiel to Iran--also a forward defense country--on a grant basis has been phased out with

DISTRIBUTION OF FY 1970 MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

\$434.0 Million



that country's improved economic status and consequent ability to shift to FMS purchases. The four remaining forward defense countries maintain defense establishments which they can neither completely equip nor adequately support out of available domestic resources without detriment to their economic development. The armed forces of these countries provide an in-place deterrent for which U.S. forces based outside such nations are not the complete equivalent. To provide U.S. forces would tie down those forces, restrict the flexibility of U.S. decision making, and create those economic and political problems inevitably associated with the stationing of foreign troops in sovereign nations.

GUIDELINES FOR FORWARD DEFENSE COUNTRY MILITARY FORCES: The above considerations together with a realistic evaluation of the current Communist threat, have contributed to the establishment of the following guidelines for support of forward defense country military forces:

In examining alternative strategic mixes of local force structure, programmed U.S. forces, and military assistance programs, the preferred strategy for the United States is to minimize the potential need for direct involvement of substantial numbers of U.S. forces in contingencies.

Local military and civilian leadership should be encouraged to face the total long-range costs of their force structure and to make choices with respect to the allocation of limited resources. The United States has a general interest in the continuing development of their defense management capabilities, and U.S. advisory and assistance efforts support this interest.

Total defense assistance - MAP and FMS credits - for each country must be considered in conjunction with other forms of aid provided by the United States. Planning should endeavor to determine the particular mix which will produce optimum results in each recipient country.

MAJOR RESTRICTIONS ON MAP IN CURRENT FOREIGN AID LEGISLATION: In planning the proposed FY 1970 program, the Executive Branch has complied fully with the following restrictions on military assistance contained in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1968. (Changes contained in the proposed 1969 legislation are noted where applicable.)

Section 504(a)

Assistance, other than training in the United States, shall not be furnished to more than 40 countries. (The number of countries in the proposed FY 1970 program to which this restriction applies is 33.)

"Sophisticated weapons systems" shall not be furnished to any underdeveloped country unless the President determines that it is important to the national security. (Legislation submitted for 1969

proposes to exempt Greece, Turkey, the Philippines and the Republics of Korea and China.)

Section 507(a)

In each fiscal year, value of grant programs of defense articles (i.e., not including training) provided to the American Republics shall not exceed \$25 million. Programs of grant defense articles proposed for Latin America in FY 1970 amount to \$8.3 million.

Section 508

Assistance, including training, to African countries may be provided only for internal security and civic action and may not exceed \$25 million in each fiscal year. (Military assistance proposed for Africa in FY 1970 totals \$20.5 million.) (Legislation submitted for 1969 proposes to include only defense articles in the \$25 million ceiling.)

In connection with Sections 507(a) and 508 above, it should be noted that Section 33 of the Foreign Military Sales Act specifies that the combined total of grants and sales shall not exceed \$75 million for Latin American countries and \$40 million for African countries in fiscal year 1969, excluding training in both cases.

Section 505(c)

No military assistance may be granted to a country having sufficient wealth to maintain and equip its own military forces at adequate strength without undue burden to its economy.

Section 620

This section, entitled "Prohibitions Against Furnishing Assistance," includes the following subsections which provide that no assistance shall be furnished to:

(a)(1) . . . Cuba nor to any country which furnished assistance to Cuba,

(a)(3) . . . a country that trades with Cuba,

(b) and (f) . . . a Communist country,

(c) . . . a country which fails to pay admitted debt to U.S. citizens,

(e) . . . a country that has expropriated, nationalized or seized property owned by a U.S. citizen or any business which is owned at least 50 percent by U.S. citizens,

(n) . . . a country that trades with North Vietnam,

FUNDS AND PROGRAMS

(Dollars in Millions)

	FY 1968	FY 1969 As Submitted to Congress	FY 1969 As of 1 Jan 69	FY 1970 Proposed
Appropriation (NOA)	500.0	420.0	375.0	375.0
Reappropriation	11.9	10.0	5.0	5.0
Recoupments	86.5	62.0	63.9	48.0
Reimbursements	<u>6.2</u>	<u>8.0</u>	<u>6.0</u>	<u>6.0</u>
Total - Funds Available for Grant Aid	<u>604.6</u>	<u>500.0</u>	<u>449.9</u>	<u>434.0</u>

(p) . . . the UAR unless to do so is "essential to U.S. national interest."

(5) . . . a country that has severed diplomatic relations with the United States.

The foregoing restrictions are contained in the authorizing legislation. The main restriction in the appropriation legislation states that the program level for a country may not be raised above the amount justified to the Congress during the budget year presentation unless the President determines that it is in the national interest to do so. (Legislation submitted for 1969 proposes to include the flexibility of 20 percent of the amount justified to the Congress for a country program, or one million dollars, whichever is greater, without the requirement for a determination by the President.)

DISTRIBUTION OF PROPOSED FY 1970 MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM: The proposed fiscal year 1970 Military Assistance Program is based on assumed total fund availability for grant aid of \$434 million. This amount is arrived at by adding, to our budget request of \$375 million, reappropriations estimated at \$5 million, recoupments at \$48 million and reimbursements at \$6 million. Both this narrative and the accompanying graphs present the proposed distribution of the \$434 million estimated total obligational authority.

To highlight the objectives, priorities and criteria already discussed, the distribution of the program is depicted in the accompanying graphs not only on a regional basis, but also by objective categories. The largest and most important of the latter is made up of the four forward defense countries which, as previously explained, claim highest priority in the distribution of MAP assets. The \$333.9 million allocated to Greece, Turkey and the Republics of Korea and China in the proposed fiscal year 1970 program not only represents almost 90 percent of the budget request, but also accounts for more than 77 percent of the total obligational authority upon which that program is based.

The second largest objective category includes all of the military assistance programmed or tentatively planned for 40 other countries which, together with the four forward defense countries and four additional nations which make available to the United States overseas bases and installations important to the defense of the free world, make up the total 48 in the proposed fiscal year 1970 program. (The "40 country limitation" applies to only 33 of the 48.) Although the distribution of \$59.5 million among these 40 recipient countries obviously precludes provision of a substantial amount of aid to any one of them, the military assistance proposed is, nevertheless, important to the security and political interests of the United States. Twenty-four of the 40 countries will receive training only, and for 15 out of the 24 such training will be provided only in the continental

United States. All the military assistance proposed for these 40 countries is carefully designed to promote one or more specific objectives of MAP. In most cases, it helps developing countries protect their societies against internal violence and provide the framework for national development. Also, in selected cases, it provides the means of influencing key elements of the recipient nations to resist subversive Communist influence.

Another segment of the proposed fiscal year 1970 program is designated "Non-Regional." The \$26.2 million allocated thereto provides for certain costs which cannot properly be related to a specific country or region. Included are such items as overall administrative and training expenses, and supply operations costs for delivery of residual balances of supplies for countries no longer having active materiel programs.

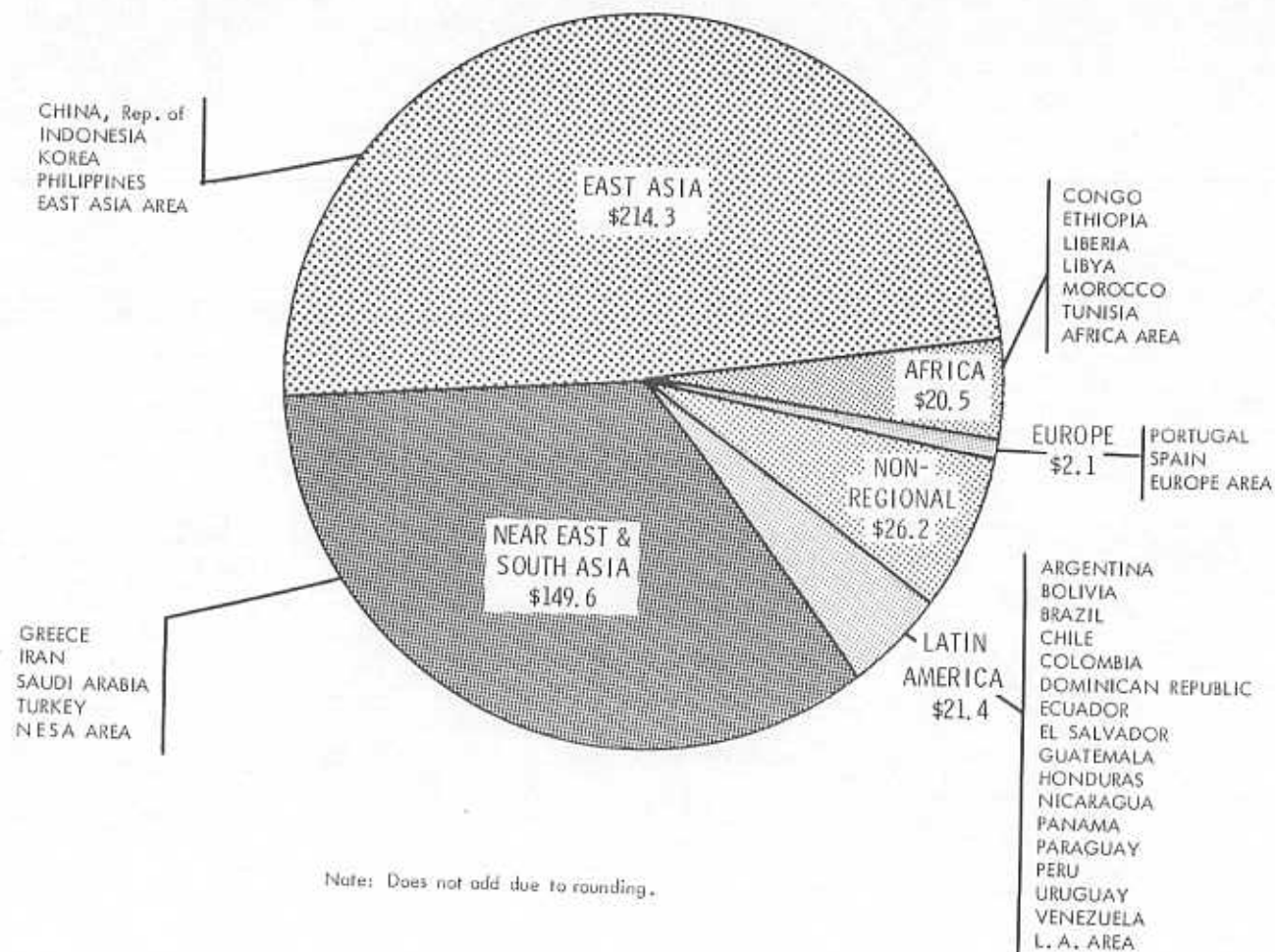
Distribution of the proposed fiscal year 1970 program on a regional basis reflects the manner in which military assistance responds to the major thrust of the Communist threat and places highest priority on areas where the security interests of the United States are in greatest jeopardy. Accordingly, almost half of the total program is allocated to the East Asia region in which the two major recipients of grant aid are the forward defense countries of Korea and China. Individual country programs are also proposed for Indonesia and the Philippines.

Allocation of almost 35 percent of the total program to the Near East-South Asia region also reflects the importance assigned to support of forward defense country military forces. Greece and Turkey alone account for almost all of the \$149.6 million in military assistance proposed for this area; and they are the only two countries in the Near East or South Asia for which materiel is programmed. The small balance is intended to provide modest amounts of training for Iran and Saudi Arabia, materiel grant aid for both of which has been terminated, as well as for certain other countries in the area where such training is consistent with U.S. interests. Military assistance proposed for all of Latin America accounts for less than 5 percent of the worldwide total; and, for Africa, the percentage tentatively allocated is approximately the same.

CIVIC ACTION: Not only throughout Latin America and Africa, but in almost all recipient countries, military forces assist in economic and social development. Military assistance is provided in support of such "military civic action," with emphasis on equipment, training and advisory help designed to stimulate indigenous programs. MAP-assisted civic action units engage in road building, reforestation, irrigation, school construction, and vocational and literacy training, as well as sanitation and medical aid in remote areas. In this way, without detracting from fulfillment of their primary defense role, the armed forces contribute their technical, organizational and material resources to assist in providing economic and social benefits.

DISTRIBUTION OF FY 1970 MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

\$434.0 Million



TRANSFER PROGRAMS: Responsibility for funding military assistance to the Republic of Vietnam and to Laos and Thailand has been transferred to the Department of Defense budget because the requirements of these countries are related to the conflict in Southeast Asia.

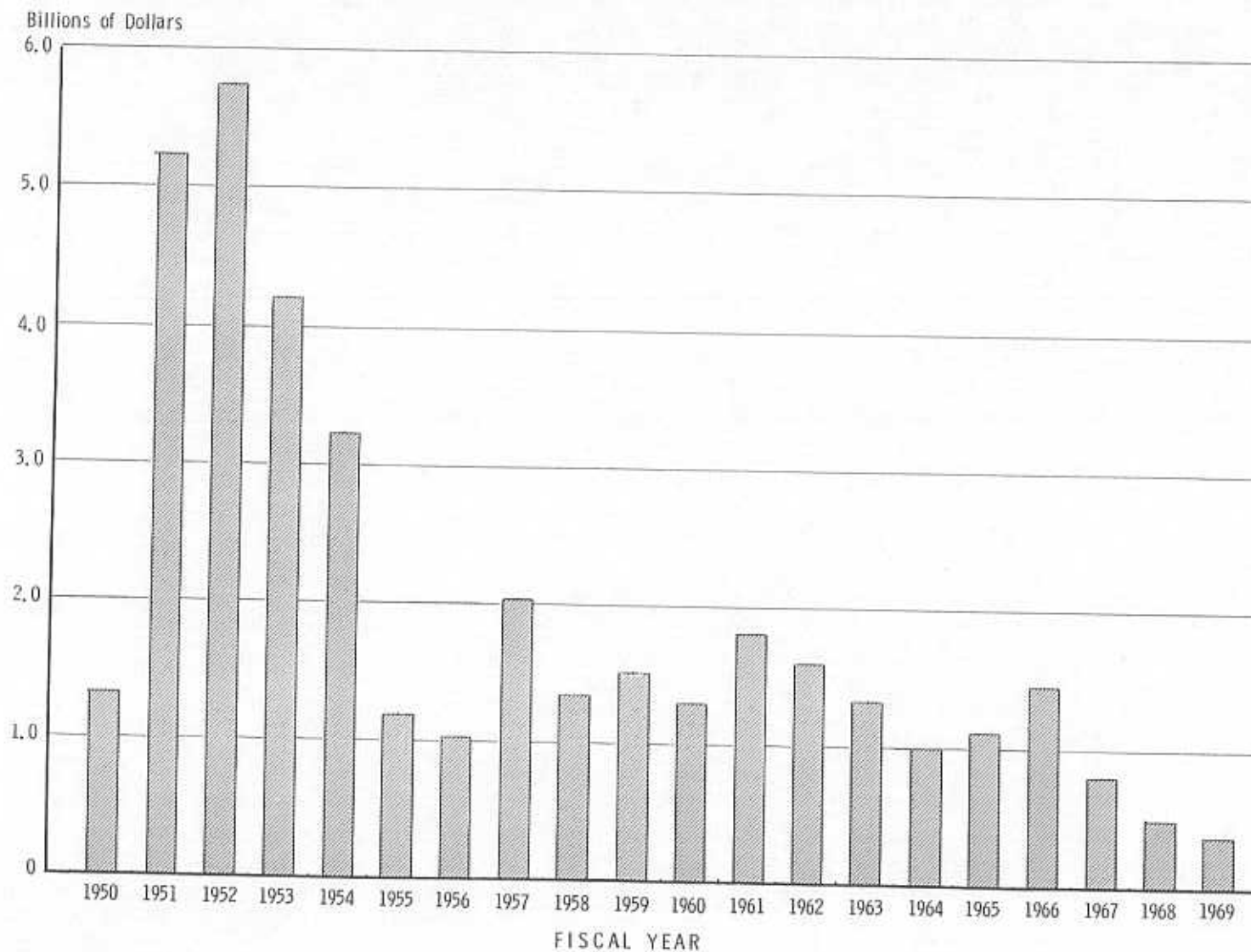
Fifty million dollars is programmed in support of NATO Infrastructure in the Department of Defense budget for FY 1970.

Support of International Military Headquarters is another item traditionally charged to MAP which is more properly chargeable to the Department of Defense budget. The United States' share of costs incurred

for the support of NATO, SEATO and CENTO military headquarters and other related international agencies is principally associated with the support of U.S. forces. Consequently, funds for these costs in fiscal year 1970 appear in the regular Defense budget rather than in the Military Assistance Program.

The proposed Military Assistance Program for FY 1970 represents a studied judgment as to the level and mix of resources necessary to meet U.S. collective security and other foreign policy objectives on an austere and selective basis.

MILITARY ASSISTANCE APPROPRIATIONS, FY 1950 - FY 1969



LEGISLATIVE HISTORY OF MAP AUTHORIZATIONS AND APPROPRIATIONS

(Dollars in Millions)

Fiscal Year	Executive Branch Request	Congress	Authorization			Appropriation		
			Amount	P.L. No.	Presidential Signature	Amount	P.L. No.	Presidential Signature
1950	\$1,400.0	81st	\$1,314.0	329	10/6/49	\$1,314.0	430	10/28/50
1951	5,222.5	81st	1,222.5	621	7/26/50	1,222.5	759	9/6/50
			4,000.0	843	9/27/50	4,000.0	843	9/27/50
1952	6,303.0	82nd	5,997.6	165	10/10/51	5,744.0	849	10/31/51
1953	5,425.0	82nd	4,598.4	400	6/16/53	4,219.8	549	7/15/52
1954	4,274.5	83rd	3,681.5	118	6/16/53	3,230.0	218	8/7/53
1955	1,778.3	83rd	1,591.0	665	8/26/54	1,192.7	778	9/3/54
1956	1,595.2	84th	1,450.2	138	7/8/55	1,022.2	208	8/2/55
1957	2,925.0	84th	2,225.0	726	7/18/56	2,017.5	853	7/21/56
1958	1,900.0	85th	1,600.0	141	8/14/57	1,340.0	279	9/3/57
1959	1,800.0	85th	1,605.0	477	6/30/58	1,515.0	853	8/28/58
1960	1,600.0	86th	1,400.0	108	7/24/59	1,300.0	383	9/28/59
1961	2,000.0	86th	a/			1,800.0	704	9/2/60
1962	1,885.0	87th	1,700.0	195	9/4/61	1,600.0	329	9/30/61
1963	b/	87th	1,700.0	195	9/4/61	1,325.0	872	10/23/62
1964	1,405.0	88th	1,000.0	205	12/16/63	1,000.0	258	1/6/64
1965	1,055.0	88th	1,055.0	633	10/7/64	1,055.0	634	10/7/64
						75.0 c/	374	3/25/66
1966	1,170.0	89th	1,170.0	171	9/6/65	1,170.0	273	10/20/65
						300.0 c/	374	3/25/66
1967	917.0	89th	875.0	583	9/19/66	792.0	691	10/15/66
1968	620.1 d/	90th	510.0	137	11/14/67	400.0	249	1/2/68
						100.0 e/	392	7/6/68
1969	420.0	90th	375.0	554	10/8/68	375.0	581	10/17/68

a/ The Mutual Security Act of 1959, PL 86-108 approved July 24, 1959, states "There is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the President for the fiscal years 1961 and 1962 such sums as may be necessary from time to time to carry out the purpose of this chapter, which sums shall remain available until expended."

b/ Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 authorized \$1,700.0 million, no executive branch request for authorization required.

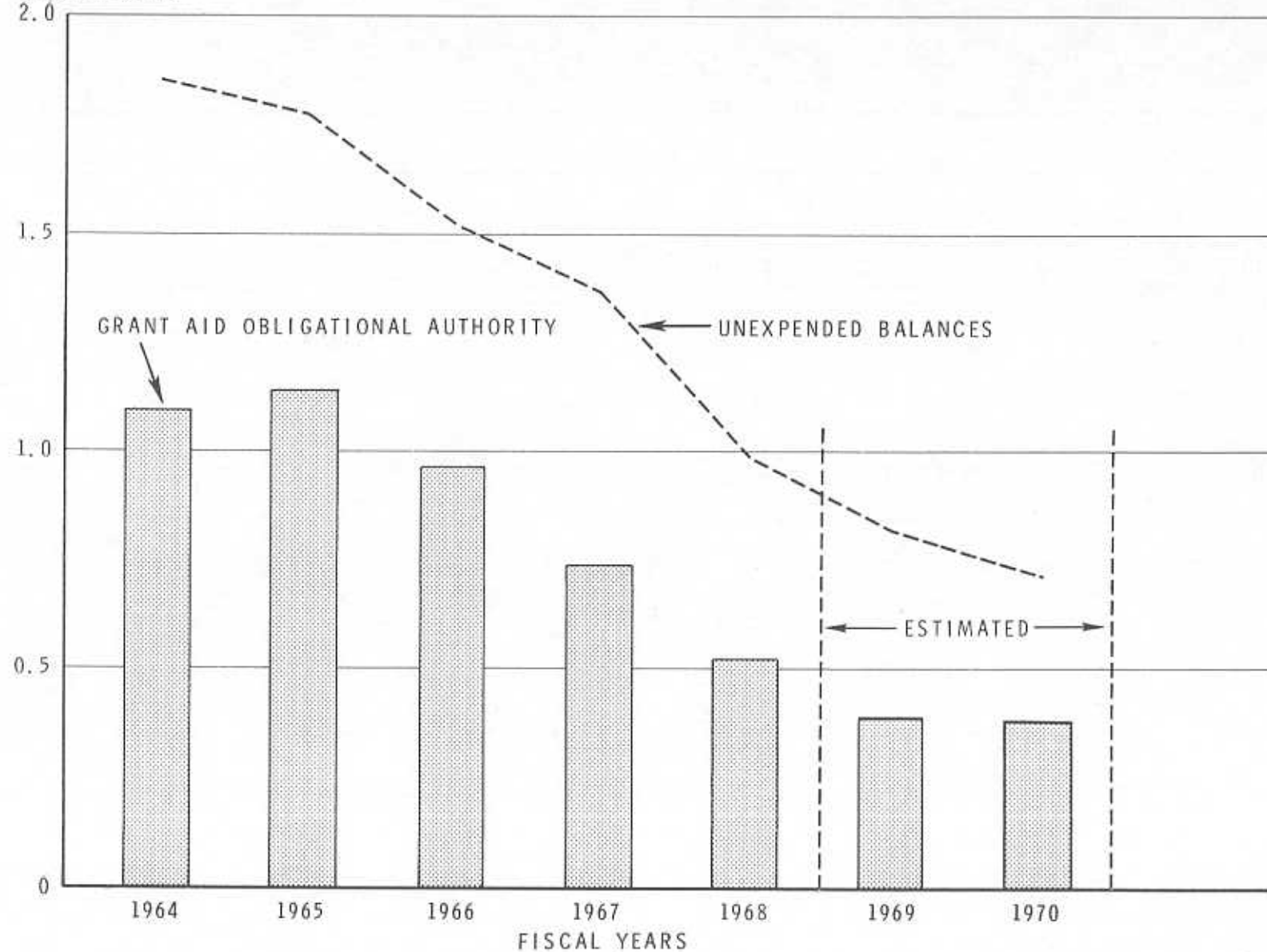
c/ A total of \$375.0 million appropriated under PL 89-374 dated March 25, 1966 for liquidation of obligations and/or reservations incurred pursuant to authority in Section 510 of the FMA of 1961, as amended during FY 1965 (\$75.0 million) and FY 1966 (\$300.0 million).

d/ Includes \$24.1 million for U.S. support of International Military Headquarters added to the original request of \$596.0 due to Congressional action.

e/ Supplemental appropriations act included funds for additional military assistance for Korea.

TREND OF MAP GRANT AID OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY AND UNEXPENDED BALANCES

Billions of Dollars
2.0



SUMMARY STATUS OF MILITARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM FUNDS

(Dollars in Millions)

	FY 1950- 1963	FY 1964	FY 1965	FY 1966	FY 1967	FY 1968	FY 1950- 1968	FY 1969 (estimated)	FY 1970 (estimated)
Net obligational authority available for military assistance grant aid programs:									
Appropriation	32,842.8	1,000.0	1,130.0 ^{b/}	1,470.0 ^{b/}	792.0	500.0	37,734.8	375.0	375.0
Financing Adjustments:									
Unobligated balance brought forward (+)	NA	22.3	1.0	21.3	11.1	11.9	NA	5.0	5.0
Funds used for credit sales (-)	-256.0	-22.9	-45.2	-85.0	-56.7	.5	-465.4	-	-
Funds used for economic programs (-)	-905.7	-	-	-	-	-	-905.7	-	-
Transfers in (+) or out (-)	-902.0	90.0	55.0	-446.9	-10.4	-	-1,214.3	-	-
Reimbursements (+)	28.3	-	-	4.3	8.4	6.3	47.3	6.0	6.0
Total Grant Aid Obligational Authority	30,807.4 ^{a/}	1,089.5	1,140.7	963.7	744.3	518.7	NA	386.0	386.0
Unpaid Obligations/Reservations Brought Forward	NA	2,206.5	1,845.2	1,762.5	1,510.0	1,347.1	NA	974.8	805.8
Transfer Out of Unpaid Obligations/ Reservations	-	-	-	173.4	-	261.0	434.5	-	-
Total Expenditure Availability	30,807.4	3,296.0	2,986.0	2,552.8	2,254.4	1,604.8	NA	1,360.8	1,191.8
Funds Returned to Treasury	653.3	-	.5	-	-	-	653.8	-	-
Gross Expenditures	27,925.3	1,449.7	1,201.7	1,031.6	895.4	625.0	33,128.7	550.0	487.0
Net Expenditures	(27,897.0)	(1,449.7)	(1,201.7)	(1,027.3)	(887.0)	(618.7)	(33,081.4)	(544.0)	(481.0)
Total Unexpended Balance	2,228.8	1,846.2	1,783.8	1,521.1	1,359.0	979.8	979.8	810.8	704.8

Note: Amounts may not add to totals due to rounding.

NA Not Applicable

^{a/} Excludes Contingency Fund allocation of \$14.5 million

^{b/} Includes a total of \$375.0 million appropriated under P.L. 89-374 dated March 25, 1966 for liquidation of obligations and/or reservations incurred pursuant to authority on Section 510 of the FAA of 1961, as amended; during FY 1965 \$75.0 million, and FY 1966 \$300.0 million.

MAP OBLIGATIONS/RESERVATIONS

(Dollars in Millions)

Fiscal Year	Department of Defense					Other Agencies	Total Military Assistance
	Army	Navy	Air Force	OSD	Total		
1950	869.8	74.5	134.2	.1	1,078.5	22.4	1,101.0
1951	2,530.5	442.3	1,413.5	45.3	4,431.7	245.2	4,676.9
1952	2,900.5	650.4	1,710.6	277.2	5,538.6	52.6	5,591.2
1953	991.8	320.1	1,130.1	9.4	2,451.2	60.9	2,512.1
1954	986.8	216.8	330.9	140.5	1,675.0	708.7	2,383.7
1955	1,114.0	350.4	1,632.8	91.5	3,188.7	-40.5	3,148.2
1956	754.1	143.0	-190.2	113.0	820.0	28.0	847.9
1957	932.3	235.0	334.0	99.3	1,600.7	8.3	1,608.9
1958	1,105.6	196.1	345.2	76.2	1,722.9	10.8	1,733.7
1959	522.6	285.2	549.2	135.1	1,493.5	8.7	1,502.1
1960	555.3	133.4	506.5	135.2	1,330.5	8.5	1,339.0
1961	757.9	263.4	653.8	89.4	1,764.4	10.8	1,775.3
1962	646.3	154.9	663.1	71.8	1,536.2	8.7	1,544.9
1963	527.8	115.7	563.0	57.6	1,264.3	8.2	1,272.5
1964	523.5	142.8	369.0	44.5	1,079.8	8.5	1,088.3
1965	535.7	168.1	357.3	56.1	1,117.2	4.8	1,121.9
1966	465.3	156.0	247.5	82.6	951.4	3.1	954.5
1967	372.1	99.4	167.8	88.1	727.4	4.8	732.2
1968	295.3	54.4	160.7	-1.8	509.7	4.0	513.7
1969 (estimate)	240.4	44.3	88.7	3.8	377.1	3.9	381.0
Total 1950-1969	17,627.6	4,246.1	11,167.8	1,617.2	34,658.8	1,170.5	35,829.3
Deduct: (1) Transfer of Unpaid Obligations ^{a/}	127.8	101.7	65.6	139.3	434.5	-	434.5
(2) Amounts Used for Economic Programs	4.7	-	-	-	4.7	905.6	910.3
Balance: Military Assistance Programs	17,495.0	4,144.4	11,102.2	1,478.0	34,219.6	264.9	34,484.5

NOTES: Excludes Military Credit Sales.

Amounts may not add to totals due to rounding.

^{a/} Includes \$148.5 million to Military Construction Army for Infrastructure and \$286.0 million to military function appropriations for Laos and Thailand (\$112.5 million) and Vietnam (\$173.4 million).

MAP EXPENDITURES

(Dollars in Millions)

Fiscal Year	Department of Defense					Other Agencies	Total Military Assistance
	Army	Navy	Air Force	OSD	Total		
1950	25.6	7.9	15.8	.3	49.6	2.1	51.7
1951	615.5	101.7	133.9	47.8	898.9	35.3	934.2
1952	1,355.0	284.1	570.1	66.0	2,275.3	110.6	2,385.9
1953	2,116.1	425.0	1,120.4	143.6	3,805.0	148.1	3,953.1
1954	1,929.9	368.4	936.6	76.0	3,310.8	318.6	3,629.5
1955	1,606.6	308.1	94.9	60.9	2,070.5	226.8	2,297.2
1956	1,319.9	263.4	800.4	76.7	2,460.3	152.3	2,612.7
1957	862.4	213.4	1,117.5	88.6	2,282.0	67.2	2,349.2
1958	870.5	210.4	946.5	101.0	2,128.5	17.4	2,145.8
1959	961.9	258.9	993.8	92.6	2,307.3	11.8	2,319.0
1960	739.3	218.2	517.7	117.4	1,592.6	12.9	1,605.5
1961	637.4	161.6	489.0	141.9	1,430.1	10.6	1,440.7
1962	605.6	179.9	546.5	39.2	1,371.2	10.4	1,381.6
1963	795.1	174.4	622.6	124.0	1,716.0	8.7	1,724.7
1964	567.6	175.2	609.5	85.8	1,438.1	11.7	1,449.8
1965	543.5	170.4	427.3	52.8	1,194.0	7.7	1,201.6
1966	487.4	189.2	277.5	73.6	1,027.7	5.4	1,033.0
1967	379.3	129.9	326.9	59.1	895.3	2.7	898.0
1968	329.8	85.9	178.1	25.5	619.3	6.3	625.6
1969 (estimate)	300.0	80.0	161.0	4.0	545.0	5.0	550.0
Total 1950-1969	17,048.6	4,006.0	10,886.0	1,477.0	33,417.4	1,171.5	34,588.9
Deduct: Amounts Used for Economic Program	4.2	-	-	-	4.2	905.6	909.7
Balance: Military Assistance Programs	17,044.5	4,006.0	10,886.0	1,477.0	33,413.2	266.0	33,679.2

NOTES: Excludes Military Credit Sales.
Amounts may not add to totals due to rounding.

MAP DELIVERIES BY FISCAL YEARS

(Dollars in Millions)

Country	FY 1950 - 1963	FY 1964	FY 1965	FY 1966	FY 1967	FY 1968	FY 1950 - 1968
East Asia							
Cambodia	83.2	3.6	.3	-	-	-	87.1
China	1,960.3	128.1	84.8	76.5	70.4	115.0	2,435.0
Indo-China	709.6	-	-	-	-	-	709.6
Indonesia	53.3	7.1	2.1	.7	.6	3.1	66.9
Japan	772.1	18.7	29.6	1.2	29.1	3.6	854.3
Korea	1,706.3	124.3	173.1	153.1	149.8	197.4	2,503.9
Malaysia	-	-	*	.2	.2	.2	.6
Philippines	268.4	10.7	18.2	26.0	21.0	29.1	373.4
Thailand	415.0	52.7	36.4	40.8	44.9	-	589.7
Vietnam	846.5	185.2	274.7	170.0	-	-	1,476.4
East Asia Area **	394.2	40.4	29.3	68.3	84.7	3.1	650.3
East Asia Total	7,209.2	570.7	678.4	536.7	400.8	351.5	9,747.3
Near East and South Asia							
Afghanistan	2.3	.9	.1	.2	.1	.3	3.5
Ceylon	-	-	-	-	-	*	*
Greece	1,044.9	83.1	104.0	78.7	44.0	45.0	1,399.8
India	-	-	-	-	2.1	.2	-
Iran	556.0	27.3	49.9	41.1	41.2	38.7	754.2
Iraq	46.1	*	.2	.2	.1	*	46.7
Jordan	20.6	8.1	4.6	2.8	11.9	2.1	50.2
Lebanon	8.4	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	8.9
Nepal	-	-	-	-	.5	.5	-
Pakistan	-	-	-	-	.1	.1	-
Saudi Arabia	28.8	1.1	.8	1.5	.8	1.0	34.0
Syria	-	*	*	*	*	*	.1
Turkey	1,994.2	101.6	118.4	100.5	118.5	130.9	2,563.9
Yemen	-	-	*	*	-	-	*
NESA Area **	648.0	63.8	62.2	6.6	.2	.1	784.1
NESA Total	4,349.3	285.7	340.4	231.6	219.4	219.1	5,645.5
Europe							
Austria	-	-	-	*	*	*	-
Belgium	1,189.6	39.6	4.8	1.6	.1	1.9	1,237.6
Denmark	530.0	12.1	48.1	20.1	7.5	*	617.9
France	4,144.5	5.2	3.6	-	-	-	4,153.2
Germany	900.4	.3	.1	-	-	-	900.8
Italy	2,160.0	40.0	81.6	3.2	4.2	-	2,288.9
Luxembourg	8.2	*	*	-	-	-	8.2
Netherlands	1,153.7	10.7	49.7	*	2.8	-	1,217.0
Norway	701.1	41.1	35.3	42.8	38.6	24.2	877.1
Portugal	293.9	5.6	7.5	1.5	2.2	3.2	313.8
Spain	436.4	20.1	40.6	35.5	8.0	11.8	552.4
United Kingdom	1,034.0	.3	.2	-	-	-	1,034.5
Yugoslavia	693.9	-	-	-	-	-	693.9
Europe Area	297.1	1.9	3.9	1.4	.9	1.2	306.2
Europe Total**	13,542.8	176.7	279.3	106.1	58.4	42.5	14,201.7

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

* Less than \$50,000.

** Includes totals for classified countries.

HAP DELIVERIES BY FISCAL YEARS (Continued)

(Dollars in Millions)

Country	FY 1950 - 1963	FY 1964	FY 1965	FY 1966	FY 1967	FY 1968	FY 1950 - 1968
Africa							
Cameroon	.2	*	-	-	-	-	.3
Congo	.1	5.0	2.3	3.6	5.1	3.8	19.9
Dahomey	.1	-	-	-	-	-	.1
Ethiopia	62.3	10.3	8.3	10.7	9.0	17.4	118.0
Ghana	*	*	-	-	*	*	.1
Guinea	-	-	-	.7	.2	-	.9
Ivory Coast	.1	-	-	-	-	-	.1
Liberia	2.0	.7	.5	.5	1.3	1.1	6.0
Libya	4.4	1.6	2.2	1.7	2.6	1.6	13.9
Mali	.9	.2	.5	.5	.7	-	2.7
Morocco	10.1	6.0	2.3	3.1	5.2	6.6	33.3
Niger	.1	-	-	-	-	-	.1
Nigeria	*	.1	.3	.4	.2	.2	1.2
Senegal	1.7	.5	.1	.1	.1	.2	2.7
Sudan	.1	*	*	.3	.3	*	.7
Tunisia	10.7	3.5	.9	.6	.7	1.7	18.0
Upper Volta	.1	-	*	*	-	-	.1
Africa Area**	-	-	-	-	-	*	*
Africa Total	92.8	27.8	17.3	22.2	25.2	32.6	218.0
Latin America							
Argentina	2.8	1.5	6.0	6.4	6.8	10.9	34.4
Bolivia	5.4	3.2	1.9	2.4	2.9	3.5	19.3
Brazil	150.6	9.1	11.4	9.5	13.4	12.6	206.7
Chile	32.0	7.8	6.3	8.4	4.7	7.5	86.7
Colombia	39.4	6.2	5.7	8.3	7.9	12.2	79.7
Costa Rica	.8	.5	.2	.1	.1	.1	1.8
Cuba	10.6	-	-	-	-	-	10.6
Dominican Republic	8.2	1.5	1.2	1.6	3.4	2.3	18.3
Ecuador	22.2	2.6	2.3	3.9	3.1	2.8	37.0
El Salvador	1.7	.9	.8	.7	.6	.6	5.3
Guatemala	5.3	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.4	2.3	13.1
Haiti	3.2	-	-	-	-	-	3.2
Honduras	2.6	.4	.7	.7	1.0	1.0	6.4
Jamaica	*	.2	.4	-	.3	.3	1.1
Mexico	.6	.3	.2	.2	.2	.1	1.7
Nicaragua	4.5	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.3	10.2
Panama	1.1	.2	.2	.4	.5	.3	2.6
Paraguay	.9	1.2	.9	1.0	1.1	1.8	7.0
Peru	41.1	20.0	8.2	7.3	6.6	8.7	81.9
Uruguay	27.5	1.7	2.4	2.5	1.6	2.0	37.8
Venezuela	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.3	7.6
Latin America Area	6.9	.5	3.0	1.8	1.3	1.0	14.5
Latin America Total**	389.8	52.1	55.9	59.4	59.1	72.8	687.0
Non-Regional	2,433.1	301.5	-131.6	107.3	50.6	.3	2,761.2
Grand Total	28,016.0	1,414.5	1,235.7	1,062.4	813.5	718.7	33,260.7

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

* Less than \$50,000.

** Includes totals for classified countries.

DELIVERY OF EXCESS DEFENSE ARTICLES AT ACQUISITION COST BY FISCAL YEAR

(Dollars in Millions)

Country	FY 1950 - 1963	FY 1964	FY 1965	FY 1966	FY 1967	FY 1968	FY 1950 - 1968
East Asia							
Cambodia	12.8	*	-	-	-	-	12.8
China	391.7	1.6	5.1	18.3	3.1	32.1	451.9
Indo-China	21.9	-	-	-	-	-	21.9
Indonesia	6.1	*	-	-	*	.1	6.2
Japan	171.1	2.4	*	*	.3	2.2	176.0
Korea	194.1	13.4	46.1	15.6	3.5	6.7	279.5
Philippines	52.6	.8	.7	1.6	3.1	5.5	64.3
Thailand	52.7	2.2	2.0	2.6	5.7	-	65.2
Vietnam	90.0	16.0	63.4	1.6	*	-	171.1
East Asia Area**	<u>28.1</u>	<u>3.6</u>	<u>10.4</u>	<u>4.0</u>	<u>2.6</u>	<u>*</u>	<u>48.8</u>
East Asia Total	1,021.0	40.0	127.8	43.8	18.4	46.6	1,297.7
Near East and South Asia							
Greece	111.4	3.9	17.0	8.1	12.8	7.6	160.8
India	-	-	-	-	2.3	-	-
Iran	50.5	4.0	1.0	1.0	.2	1.5	58.1
Iraq	3.3	-	-	-	-	-	3.3
Jordan	.9	.1	6.6	.3	3.7	.3	12.0
Lebanon	.3	-	-	-	-	-	.3
Nepal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	1.5	.1	*	-	.2	-	1.9
Turkey	92.6	6.1	13.1	38.8	77.2	51.9	279.6
NESA Area**	<u>22.8</u>	<u>14.4</u>	<u>3.3</u>	<u>2.9</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>*</u>	<u>45.6</u>
NESA Total	283.3	28.6	41.0	51.1	96.3	61.3	561.7
Europe							
Belgium	17.4	.5	.1	.9	-	-	18.9
Denmark	20.9	*	*	-	.1	*	20.9
France	289.8	-	-	-	-	-	289.8
Germany	.7	-	-	-	-	-	.7
Italy	162.4	34.0	-	9.1	*	-	205.5
Luxembourg	.2	-	-	-	-	-	.2
Netherlands	43.9	.1	*	-	*	-	44.0
Norway	39.5	1.3	2.6	.2	.1	.3	44.0
Portugal	19.0	.5	.1	.2	2.4	.5	22.7
Spain	32.0	4.4	1.0	.1	3.0	1.8	42.4
United Kingdom	72.2	-	.8	-	-	-	73.0
Yugoslavia	27.5	-	-	-	-	-	27.5
Europe Area**	<u>8.2</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>8.2</u>
Europe Total	733.6	40.9	4.6	10.5	5.6	2.7	797.9

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

* Less than \$50,000.

** Includes totals for classified countries.

DELIVERY OF EXCESS DEFENSE ARTICLES AT ACQUISITION COST BY FISCAL YEAR (Continued)

(Dollars in Millions)

Country	FY 1950 - 1963	FY 1964	FY 1965	FY 1966	FY 1967	FY 1968	FY 1950 - 1968
Africa							
Cameroon	*	-	-	-	-	-	*
Congo	-	.2	3.5	.8	.8	*	5.3
Ethiopia	10.3	2.9	.7	2.1	1.6	2.2	19.8
Guinea	-	*	-	-	.1	-	.1
Liberia	.1	*	*	*	*	*	.2
Libya	.6	.1	.5	.3	.2	.2	1.9
Mali	-	-	*	*	.2	-	.2
Morocco	2.0	.4	.1	5.1	4.0	.1	11.5
Senegal	*	-	*	-	-	*	*
Tunisia	.4	*	.1	-	*	.1	.7
Africa Total	13.3	3.6	4.8	8.2	7.0	2.6	39.6
Latin America							
Argentina	.3	-	.9	.3	.7	.7	3.0
Bolivia	1.0	.9	.4	.3	.5	.4	3.4
Brazil	71.7	.2	1.7	2.0	3.0	4.0	82.5
Chile	19.5	2.7	.6	.5	.1	.3	23.6
Colombia	10.3	.6	.7	.8	1.0	1.0	14.6
Costa Rica	.1	*	*	-	-	*	.1
Cuba	5.5	-	-	-	-	-	5.5
Dominican Republic	2.1	.2	.1	.1	.3	.1	2.9
Ecuador	5.0	.1	1.4	1.6	1.0	.3	9.4
El Salvador	.2	.1	.2	*	.1	*	.6
Guatemala	1.2	.2	.8	.1	.4	.2	2.9
Haiti	.2	-	-	-	-	-	.2
Honduras	.5	*	.1	.2	.4	.1	1.2
Jamaica	-	-	*	-	-	-	*
Mexico	.1	-	-	-	-	-	.1
Nicaragua	.4	*	*	.2	*	*	.6
Panama	*	*	*	-	*	*	*
Paraguay	.4	.4	*	*	.5	.1	1.5
Peru	13.8	2.7	.6	.3	.2	.6	18.2
Uruguay	6.1	.4	.3	.2	.1	.1	7.2
Venezuela	.3	-	-	-	-	-	.3
Latin America Total	138.7	8.8	7.8	6.6	8.2	7.8	177.8
Non-Regional	282.4	2.0	10.9	(5.6)	(1.4)	24.4	312.7
Grand Total	2,472.4	123.9	196.9	114.7	134.0	145.4	3,187.4

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

* Less than \$50,000.

() Indicates negative amounts.

SUMMARY OF SELECTED ITEMS DELIVERED UNDER MAP

	Delivered FY 1950-63	Delivered FY 1964-68	Total Delivered		Delivered FY 1950-63	Delivered FY 1964-68	Total Delivered
Fighter F-5	-	453	453	Trailers	51,423	23,081	74,504
Fighter F-104	67	322	389	1/4 Ton Trucks	112,651	13,299	125,950
Fighter F-100	349	-	349	3/4 Ton Trucks	58,514	961	59,475
Fighter F-86	2,799	13	2,812	1 Ton Trucks	-	6,743	6,743
Fighter F-84	4,385	-	4,385	2 1/2 Ton Trucks	130,747	17,663	148,410
Fighter F-80	113	-	113	5 Ton Trucks	11,049	3,095	14,144
Cargo Aircraft	677	167	844	Carbines (in thousands)	1,182	177	1,359
Trainer Aircraft	2,801	454	3,255	Rifles (in thousands)	1,749	339	2,088
Helicopters	395	338	733	Machine Guns	61,817	9,737	71,554
Observation Aircraft	1,746	138	1,884	Submachine Guns	66,592	14,444	81,036
Patrol Aircraft	588	-	588	Mortars	26,809	2,692	29,501
Utility Aircraft	1,009	285	1,294	75 mm Guns	6,225	-	6,225
Destroyers	33	4	37	90 mm Guns	2,610	-	2,610
Submarines	20	4	24	155 mm Guns	729	-	729
Destroyer Escorts	57	4	61	105 mm Howitzers	4,651	521	5,172
Landing Ships	117	4	121	155 mm Howitzers	3,088	208	3,296
Landing Craft	1,206	216	1,422	8 inch Howitzers	83	90	173
Transports	11	6	17	Recoilless Rifles	5,603	1,057	6,660
Minelayers	13	3	16	NIKE Missiles	2,422	360	2,782
Minesweepers	328	31	359	HAWK Missiles	272	1,388	1,660
Patrol Craft	158	43	201	JUPITER Missiles	57	-	57
Net Laying Ships	12	-	12	SS 10/11 Missiles	6,225	679	6,904
Barges	15	2	17	THOR Missiles	72	-	72
Tugs	27	5	32	TERRIER Missiles	53	61	114
Personnel Carriers	752	1,910	2,662	TARTAR Missiles	-	100	100
Armored Cars	31	71	102	SIDEWINDER Missiles	11,781	1,334	13,115
Self-Propelled Arty	1,297	472	1,769	BULLPUP Missiles	-	820	820
Amph Landing Veh	210	-	210	HONEST JOHN Rockets	3,084	376	3,460
Tanks	17,898	2,741	20,639	CORPORAL Missiles	113	-	113
Tank Recovery Veh	1,145	90	1,235	Target Missiles	-	160	160

SUMMARY OF STUDENTS TRAINED UNDER MAP

Country	Trained FY 50-63	Trained FY 64-68	Total Trained	Country	Trained FY 50-63	Trained FY 64-68	Total Trained
Cambodia	334	3	337	Argentina	1,190	1,216	2,406
China	19,508	3,604	23,112	Bolivia	764	1,432	2,196
Indo-China	434	-	434	Brazil	3,416	2,255	5,671
Indonesia	2,379	485	2,864	Chile	2,219	1,448	3,667
Japan	13,790	1,490	15,280	Colombia	2,516	1,378	3,894
Korea	21,160	7,365	28,525	Costa Rica	208	321	529
Malaysia	18	123	141	Cuba	521	-	521
Philippines	9,141	3,076	12,217	Dominican Republic	955	1,419	2,374
Thailand	7,340	2,796	10,136	Ecuador	2,246	1,549	3,795
Vietnam	10,756	3,242	13,998	El Salvador	304	528	832
East Asia Total	84,860	22,184	107,044	Guatemala	903	1,117	2,020
Afghanistan	164	88	252	Haiti	504	-	504
Ceylon	-	7	7	Honduras	746	602	1,348
Greece	9,399	3,351	12,750	Mexico	240	306	546
India	6	465	471	Nicaragua	2,366	1,204	3,570
Iran	6,228	2,782	9,010	Panama	768	2,106	2,874
Iraq	241	163	404	Paraguay	204	564	768
Jordan	142	203	345	Peru	2,820	1,624	4,444
Lebanon	60	1,280	1,340	Uruguay	807	607	1,414
Nepal	-	15	15	Venezuela	724	2,382	3,106
Pakistan	3,498	642	4,140	Latin America Total	24,421	22,058	46,479
Saudi Arabia	621	496	1,117	Belgium	4,809	389	5,198
Syria	3	20	23	Denmark	4,129	581	4,710
Turkey	12,894	4,000	16,894	France	14,312	30	14,342
Yemen	-	5	5	Germany	1,251	373	1,624
WESA Total	33,256	13,517	46,773	Italy	9,215	148	9,363
Congo	-	165	165	Luxembourg	158	18	176
Ethiopia	1,555	968	2,523	Netherlands	6,085	212	6,297
Ghana	33	13	46	Norway	5,229	303	5,532
Liberia	94	241	335	Portugal	2,288	205	2,493
Libya	58	321	379	Spain	6,049	1,426	7,475
Mali	7	49	56	United Kingdom	3,853	14	3,867
Morocco	4	1,002	1,006	Yugoslavia	844	-	844
Nigeria	18	298	316	NATO Agency	465	-	465
Senegal	3	5	8	Europe Total	58,687	3,699	62,386
Sudan	34	92	126	Classified Countries	6,310	13,031	19,341
Tunisia	20	206	226	Total	209,364	77,857	287,221
Upper Volta	4	8	12				
Africa Total	1,830	3,368	5,198				

MAP EXPENDITURES ENTERING THE INTERNATIONAL BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(Dollars in Millions)

Fiscal Year	Total MAP Expenditures <u>a/</u>	Expenditures Overseas <u>b/</u>	Percentage
1964	1,449.7	277.2	19.1%
1965	1,201.7	208.2	17.3%
1966	1,031.6	196.8	19.1%
1967	895.4	153.6	17.2%
1968	625.0	89.4	14.3%
1969 (Estimate)	550.0	82.0	14.9%
1970 (Estimate)	503.0	41.9 <u>c/</u>	8.3%

a/ Excludes expenditures for Military Credit Sales.

b/ Includes MAP reimbursements to military departments for MAP offshore procurement initially paid from military functions appropriations.

c/ Excludes expenditures of International Military Headquarters proposed for transfer to military functions budget in FY 1970.

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